

MALAYSIAN WATER PARTNERSHIP (MyWP)

12TH ANNUAL REPORT by the Honorary Secretary

1.0 INTRODUCTION

On behalf of the Executive Committee (EXCOM), I am pleased to present the 12th Annual Report of MyWP. The Annual Report also includes the Accounts of the Association for the financial period from 1st January 2013 to 31st December 2013. The Accounts will be presented by the Honorary Treasurer on behalf of the EXCOM.

2.0 MyWP MEMBERSHIP

The Secretariat is pleased to report that the MyWP membership has increased to 266 which comprises the following:

i)	Individual Member	-	197
ii)	Institutional Member	-	33
iii)	Associate Member	-	4
iv)	Institutional Partner	-	32
	Total	=	<u>266 members</u>

3.0 EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEMBERS OF MyWP FOR 2013-2015 SESSION

3.1 Executive Committee (EXCOM) Members

The Executive Committee members elected at the Annual General Meeting No. 11 held on 18th April 2013 are as follows:

Chairperson	-	Datuk Ir. Ahmad Husaini bin Sulaiman
Vice Chairperson I	-	Ir. Mohd Adnan Mohd Nor
Vice Chairperson II	-	Dr. Zelina Zaiton Ibrahim
Treasurer	-	Mr. Simon Chan
Individual Member	-	Dr. Marlinda Abd Malek

- Individual Member - Ir. Kamalesen Chandrasekaran
- Individual Member - Mr. Amlir Ayat
- Individual Member - Dr. Jamie Chong
- Institutional Member - the Malaysian Water Association (MWA)
- Institutional Member - Indah Water Konsortium Sdn Bhd (IWK)
- Institutional Member - SKM Sdn Bhd
- Institutional Member - Lembaga Urus Air Selangor (LUAS)
- Institutional Member - JPS Malaysia
- Institutional Member - ASPEC Sdn Bhd
- Immediate Past Chairperson - Dato' Ir. Syed Muhammad Shahabudin

Dato' Ir. Lim Chow Hock and Dato' Ir. Ahmad Fuad Embi were appointed as Individual Member. Dato' Ir. Hanapi Mohamad Noor was appointed as the Honorary Secretary of MyWP by the Chairperson on 22nd April 2013.

3.2 Internal Auditors for 2013 – 2014 Session

The Annual General Meeting No. 11 held on 18th April 2013 appointed new Auditors for the 2013-2014 session and they are as follows:

- Internal Auditors: - Mr. Aldric Loong
- Tn Hj Mutalib Hassan

4.0 ADMINISTRATION

4.1 Executive Committee (EXCOM) Meetings

Four (4) EXCOM meetings were held during the period between 18th April 2013 and 31st March 2014 as follows:

- i) EXCOM Meeting No.1
 - Date : 5th July 2013
 - Time : 3.00 pm
 - Place : Perdana Room, the Royal Lake Club, Kuala Lumpur

3.3 Knowledge sharing	Amlir Ayat
3.4 Strategic messages	Dr. Zelina Zaiton Ibrahim
STRATEGIC GOAL 4	
Build a more effective network	
Strategy to achieve Goal 4	Action by
4.1 Partnership and alliance building	Ir. Zakariah Mohd Yassin
4.2 Performance measurement	Dr. Marlinda Abdul Malek
4.3 Financial sustainability	Dr Jamie Chong
4.4 Reducing MyWP's ecological footprint	ASPEC Sdn Bhd

6.0 ACTIVITIES OF MyWP (FROM APRIL 2013 TO MARCH 2014)

- i. The MyWP Annual General Meeting no. 11 was held on 18th April 2013 in the Kelab Golf Perkhidmatan Awam, Kuala Lumpur. A total of 45 MyWP members attended the Annual General meeting.
- ii. The MyCWP conducted the Partners' Annual Meeting was held on 7 May 2013 at Seri Pacific Hotel Kuala Lumpur. The elected Steering Committee for Session 2013-2015 are:
 - JPS Malaysia
 - Lembaga Urus Air Selangor (LUAS)
 - Global Eenvironment Centre (GEC)
 - Indah Water Konsortium Sdn Bhd (IWK)
 - The Malaysian Water Association (MWA)
 - Universiti Putra Malaysia (UPM)
 - Jabatan Mineral dan Geosains Malaysia (JMG)
 - CETDEM
- iii. The MyWP and DID Malaysia co-organised a Stakeholder Consultative Workshop on River Pollution on 27 May 2013, which was held in Dewan Baiduri, Wisma Sumber Asli, MoNRE in Putrajaya. Approximately 110 participants attended the workshop.

Consequently, the MyWP submitted 5 papers to NRE on 31 July 2013 for consideration to be presented at the 8th MSAN meeting. The titles of the papers are:

1. *Mengawal Punca-Punca Pencemaran ke Sungai daripada Pasar Basah, Rumah Penyembelihan dan Gerai Pemprosesan Ayam.*
2. *Dasar Baru untuk Kawalan Beg Plastik, Botol Plastik dan Kotak Styrofoam bagi Mengurangkan Pencemaran Sungai.*
3. *Pembasmian Kongsi dan Penempatan Pekerja Pembinaan di dalam Kawasan Pihak Berkuasa Tempatan (PBT) bagi Mengurangkan Pencemaran.*

4. *Peraturan Mewajibkan Setiap Pelanggan/Peniaga Menghantar Sampah dan Sisa-Sisa Makanan ke Tong Sampah Selepas Makan/Meniaga, untuk setiap Premis/Gerai Makanan/Tapak Pasar Malam/Hari di bawah Penyeliaan PBT.*
 5. *Dasar Baru untuk Kawalan Penternakan Khinzir*
- iv. Dato' Ir. Hanapi Mohamad Noor represented MyWP at the GWP Consulting Partners' Meeting on 1 September 2013 in Stockholm, Sweden. The meeting was organized in conjunction with the Stockholm World Water Week which was held from 2-7 September 2013.
 - v. The MyCBNet and DID Malaysia co-organised the National IFM Program 2013 – Role of the Community on 7 September 2013 in Dewan Wawasan, Kuantan, Pahang. The programme was supported by *Jabatan Bomba dan Penyelamat Malaysia, Bulan Sabit Merah Malaysia, Majlis Keselamatan Negara, Jabatan Pertahanan Awam, Jabatan Kesihatan* and Malaysia Relief Agency. The event was attended by 120 participants from government agencies, non-government agencies and representatives of JKKK from various districts in Pahang.
 - vi. A Strategy for Communications and MyCWP Partners Engagement meeting was held from 20 – 21 September 2013 in Sri Aman, Sarawak. A visit to view a tidal bore was conducted in conjunction with this meeting.
 - vii. The 27th GWP-SEA SC meeting was held on 1-2 October 2013 in Yangon, Myanmar. Datuk Ahmad Husaini Sulaiman, SC and Dr. Zelina Zaiton Ibrahim, Alternate SC attended this meeting. A Regional Workshop on Water Resources Management Financing on 3 October 2013 was organized in conjunction with this meeting, where the SC and Alternate SC attended with Dr. Azuhan Mohamed who had prepared the report for Malaysia.
 - viii. The Advanced Hydraulics Engineering Training Programme was held from 25-28 November 2013 at Dicode, JPS Ampang. JPS and IHE-UNESCO were the sponsors. MyWP were the co-organisers with JPS, AguaJaring and CKNet-INA. A total of 28 participants representing JPS, JKR, MADA, KADA, NAHRIM, Universities and Consultants attended.
 - ix. The MyCBNet and DID Malaysia co-organised a Training Course on Integrated Urban Flood Management in partnership with UNDP CapNet on 18-21 November 2013 in DID Ampang. A total of 25 participants from related government agencies, urban water managers, consultants, developers and academia, attended the training.
 - x. A workshop cum meeting among MyCWP partners on Strategy 2009-2013 and the Way Forward was held on 12 December 2013 in Nilai Springs Resort. A country report was prepared on:
 - review of MyCWP organizational situation,
 - evaluation of MyCWP activities during the 2009 -2013 Strategy period, and
 - deliberation on MyCWP 2014 -2020 strategy and work plan.

The results of the report will be taken as a basis for a regional discussion planned to be convened in Singapore in June 2014 as a side event of Singapore International Water Week.

- xi. As at 1 January 2014, the MyCBNet is an independent network and not the training arm of MyWP.

7.0 PROPOSED FUTURE ACTIVITIES OF MyWP

- a) MyWRM Forum 2014 to be held on 9 & 10 June 2014, at Dewan Siantan, Perbadanan Putrajaya, Putrajaya.
- b) Strategic Stakeholder Forum for Incorporating Climate Resilience in the National Water Resources Policy Action Plans, to be held in Q3 2014.
- c) Strategic consultative meetings of MyCWP partners to discuss the progress and status of planned activities for 2014 in Q2 and planning of activities for 2015 in Q4 2014.
- d) A workshop with higher education institutes and local research centres to assess training needs in order to facilitate development of a regular training programme (incorporating ToolBox) for key water stakeholders in Q3 2014.
- e) A community flood-proofing for climate resilience project throughout 2014.
- f) A community rainwater-harvesting project for enhancing flood and drought resilience throughout 2014.

Pictures from some of the Activities carried out in 2013

MyWP Annual General Meeting no. 11, 18th April 2013, Kelab Golf Perkhidmatan Awam, Kuala Lumpur



Stakeholder Consultative Workshop on River Pollution on 27 May 2013, Dewan Baiduri, Wisma Sumber Asli, Putrajaya



Stakeholder Consultative Workshop on River Pollution on 27 May 2013, Dewan Baiduri, Wisma Sumber Asli, Putrajaya



National IFM Program 2013 – Role of the Community on 7 September 2013 in Dewan Wawasan, Kuantan, Pahang



Strategy for Communications and MyCWP Partners Engagement meeting, 20 – 21 September 2013 in Sri Aman, Sarawak



8.0 REPORT BY WORKING COMMITTEES

STRATEGIC GOAL 1		
Promote water as a key part of sustainable national development		
Strategy to achieve Goal 1	Committee members	Activities/Action Taken
1.1 Improving support for water management through national processes	Dato' Ir. Hanapi Mohamad Noor	<p>Support for the National Water Resources Management has been carried out through the formation of 5 working groups on NWRP Implementation, that is on:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Governance 2) Water Resources Information 3) Research & Investigation 4) Quality & Standards 5) Capacity Building and Awareness <p>All the 5 working groups has presented their first report at the <i>Jawatankuasa Pasukan Petugas Pelaksanaan DSAN</i> meeting on 5 December 2013.</p> <p>The five Working Groups on NWRP Implementation have held a series of meetings since early 2014. Focus is given to plan activities for 2014. Proposed activities which have been finalized will be reported at the next EXCOM meeting.</p>
1.2 Improving governance systems	Lembaga Urus Air Selangor	
1.3 Improving water infrastructure	The Malaysia Water Association	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. MWA works with media (the STAR) in highlighting the need to address high national NRW (13 Nov) 2. MWA member of NRW Task Force headed by SPAN 3. MWA met PAAB on 31 Oct requesting PAAB to look into NRW and fund NRW programme 4. MWA plan to meet KeTTHA and SPAN on NRW and other related water supply issues 5. MWA assisting the STAR to give background on sewerage services (On going) 6. MWA inputs to MoH on Rang Undang Undang Air Selamat (Feb-March 2014) 7. MWA participated in ASM Final Workshop on Water Supply Sector (March 2014)
1.4 Monitoring progress on IWRM	Ir. Kamalesen Chandrasekaran	<p>Committee has been established comprising:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Ir. Krishna Veni; and 2) Engr. Yong Fei Thim <p>Activities undertaken are to report on progress of implementation of IWRM projects in Malaysia based on "Water for Food", Water for People" and "Water for Environment" themes.</p> <p>The following guiding questions will be used by the team to understand progress:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Where are we now? 2) Where do we want to go?

		<p>3) Are we taking the right path to get there?</p> <p>4) Are we there yet?</p> <p>5) What are the barriers?</p> <p>6) Key lessons learnt and challenges (probably done via interviews with relevant stakeholders)</p>
<p>STRATEGIC GOAL 2 Address critical development challenges</p>		
Strategy to achieve Goal 2	Committee members	Activities/Action Taken
2.1 Adapting to climate change	–SKM Sdn Bhd –Dr. Marlinda Abdul Malek	Mapping exercise commenced to compare national action on climate change adaptation using the Australian National Climate Change Adaptation Framework (NCCAF) as a basis.
2.2 Achieving food security	Ir. Mohd Adnan Mohd Nor	<p>Ir. Mohd Adnan Mohd Nor is involved in two new initiatives related to this strategy:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Irrigation Management Modernisation in Malaysia. This is a study by FAO and MANCID with the cooperation of MOA/BPSP. The study was recently completed. The objectives were to improve irrigation for food and water security. The recommendations included the establishment of a Centre of Excellence in Irrigation Modernisation in Malaysia (hosted by MOA/MADA); development of irrigation performance assessment tools and activities as well as improvement in irrigation water accounting. 2. Academy of Sciences Malaysia Task Force on Water and Agriculture. This is a newly formed Task Force with the objectives of identifying strategic research on Science, Technology and Innovations (STI) for sustainable agriculture and water in line with the Economic Transformation Plan and the National Agro Food Policy. The Strategic Consultations by this Task Force are with MOA, DOA, MPIC, MPOB, Veterinary Dept, Fishery Department, Universities and Private Sectors. Food Security and Water and Environment Security are some of the main foci areas.
2.3 Tackling urbanisation	Dato' Ir. Ahmad Fuad Embi	<p>Urbanisation brings massive pollution to waterways from large numbers of sources.</p> <p>It is essential that the Govt be alerted to take steps to control these sources, which can be categorised into several groups.</p> <p>Hence 5 policy papers from MyWP were forwarded to NRE to present to MSAN, for new policies to control:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. Wet markets, abattoirs, chicken stalls - stand-alone treatment plants ii. Plastic bags – public to pay for such bags incl.at pasar malam iii. Eating premises – public to cultivate habit of cleaning up on waste food after eating iv. Kongsis sheds – to be replaced by portable cabins (as overseas) v. Pig farms – to be centralised in PFAs <p>All these are major sources of pollution to urban waterways. The</p>

		<p>papers have also gone through a stakeholders forum/workshop for feedback on 27 May 2013. NRE has asked MyWP to forward the papers to MNKT which has about 4 meetings a year. Unfortunately JPS (on behalf of MyWP) has not yet decided on whether these papers should be presented to MNKT.</p> <p>NRE will also try to have a pre-council which includes NGOs before the MSAN meeting next year.</p> <p>Another major contributor to urban river pollution – sediment from earthworks – is being tackled by a paper submitted through the WRD of IEM. A public forum is scheduled to be held in January to get feedback from stakeholders so that this paper can be fine-tuned. This can be included as part of MyWP action on tackling the effects of urbanization.</p> <p>A few more papers are in the pipeline. However these will have to be put on hold until the outcome of the 5 pioneer papers above.</p>
2.4 Resolving conflicts	Dr. Low Kwai Sim	<p>The CapNetUNDP has developed a Training Manual on Conflict Resolution, July 2008. There was also a Regional Workshop Course on Conflict Resolution and Negotiation Skills for IWRM held in Vietnam 2010.</p> <p>It was documented that conflict is an unavoidable aspect of human social systems. Indeed, many may argue that conflict is a necessary fact of life, for it is only through struggle that lasting and meaningful change can be brought about. To quote from the Training Report, it is defined as a process that begins when an individual or group perceives differences and opposition between oneself and another individual or group about interests and resources, beliefs, values or practices that matter to them. This process view can be applied to all kinds of parties – nations, organizations, groups, or individuals – and to all kinds of conflict – from latent tensions to manifest violence.</p> <p>Given the central importance of water resources to all human communities, it is natural that conflicts arise with regard to access, allocation, development and management of the resource. And it is also equally clear that it cuts across time and space at all levels of human social organizations because of the increasing pressures placed on water development and management of water in a sustainable manner.</p> <p>In the case of Malaysia, conflict in water management is a result of sovereignty mandates where the ownership and governance of water lie with the states rather than the Federal Government. The Federal Government has no jurisdiction over how the water is development and management unless the rivers are shared by two or more states in which case it will be classified as trans-boundary issues.</p> <p>At the societal level, within a river basin, conflicts occur because of the upstream and downstream impacts, and recently, climatic change has also added another dimension to the conflicts of not only conserving the water within the river basin, but also to preserve what little amounts of water that can be garnered from the river basins. All these are key factors of future</p>

		<p>water conflicts where disputes could surface among and between wide variety of users (e.g.,urban/rural; industry/agriculture; humans/the environment, rich/poor people) within and across watersheds, ecosystems, basins, political jurisdictions and increasingly crowded cities.</p> <p>Given the diversity of needs and interests that surround water, disputes and conflicts over water are expected. Therefore, based on the above, it is proposed that MyWP organize a seminar to familiarize the members on conflict resolution. The end result is transparency with regard to water management using the conflict resolution platform.</p>
<p>STRATEGIC GOAL 3 Reinforce knowledge sharing and communications</p>		
Strategy to achieve Goal 3	Committee members	Activities/Action Taken
3.1 Communications capacity	Dato' Ir. Lim Chow Hock	
3.2 Outreach	Dato' Ir. Lim Chow Hock	
3.3 Knowledge sharing	Amlir Ayat	
3.4 Strategic messages	Dr. Zelina Zaiton Ibrahim	<p>1. Water and Climate Change - One of the strategic issues for water in the future is the impact of human-induced climate change. The Global Water Partnership (GWP) has developed a Framework for Water and Climate Projects (WCP). The National Water Resources Policy (NWRP) has considered climate change in general, for example on disaster management. I have looked at the NWRP, the National Policy on Climate Change (NPCC), and the national report to IPCC, in the Second National Communication report. The NPCC is very general. I can carry out an action plan mapping exercise based on these 3 documents to highlight synergies and convergent actions by end of December 2013. MyWP can integrate the different actions proposed in these policy and report documents in order to select key action plans related to water, which may be funded by the relevant government agencies and partner with them to implement the action plan projects. This can support the activities of the working group on Adapting to Climate Change. We might then be able to take advantage of these convergent action plans and perhaps prepare comments/proposals on them for presentation to the Climate Change Council or the media.</p> <p>2. Communication Mode - An important media for communicating MyWP's commentary is through our webpages. I should like MyWP to consider a additional web page, perhaps a monthly editorial, of Strategic Comments or Messages from MyWP.</p> <p>In February 2014, Dr. Zelina Zaiton Ibrahim visited and held discussions with consultants at SKM Melbourne and Melbourne</p>

		<p>Water on the assessment and application of environmental flow in the state of Victoria. In Australia, the methods used differ from state to state. At SKM the driving forces, approaches taken, capacity building and also the possibility for proposing a training programme on evaluating environmental flow in Malaysia were discussed.</p> <p>Dr. Zelina Zaiton Ibrahim also visited Professor Jon Hinwood, Faculty of Engineering, Monash University, met with his colleagues Professor Ana Deletic, the Director of the Centre for Water Sensitive Cities, on urban stormwater management, and Dr Valentijn Pauwels who is doing research on the use of remote sensing for modelling and predicting rainfall and floods.</p>
STRATEGIC GOAL 4		
Build a more effective network		
Strategy to achieve Goal 4	Committee members	Activities/Action Taken
4.1 Partnership and alliance building	Ir. Zakariah Mohd Yassin	<p>In promoting IWRM and national sustainable development, MyWP can always expect to cut across various other non-governmental and governmental bodies that share the common goals and overlapping strategies. MyWP should take advantage of the situation to the most by forming alliance and partnership with others.</p> <p>Alliance is a corporate equivalent of friend of benefit where MyWP and other enabling partners can combine forces and resources to achieve strategic goals of their own whilst at the same time pursue their paths. Considering that MyWP is still a relatively new organization, alliance and partnership with others should always be in the thinking because it can reduce cost of duplicating activities. Being a smaller organization, MyWP can hitch a ride on a network wave into areas where it could not possibly reach on its own.</p> <p>It can form strategic alliance to also market to prospective donors/sponsors. Such alliance and partnership can be a feasible way for MyWP to remain independent at lower cost, greater scale and broader target group and market scope much quicker.</p> <p>In the past, MyWP had formed partnerships in organizing colloquiums, seminars, events like World Water Day, community-driven river rehabilitation programs, trainings, etc. These should be promoted more rigorously and to a greater scale not only locally but with interested partners abroad. The alliance and partnership can be expanded to include collaborative studies and small-medium scale projects, capacity building, community programs, etc. Successful alliance and partnership will enable to garner more support at a broader level, enhance its image and, if effectively implemented, can empower MyWP in becoming the credible authority and accepted reference in IWRM and sustainable development.</p> <p>MyWP is made up of members (individual and corporate) from diverse professional backgrounds and a wide spectrum of specialization which signifies its high potential source of</p>

		<p>momentum and can be impactful. It has got a lot to offer which can be best realized with proper strategic alliance and partnership. What is most important, to be successful, such alliance and partnership shall always be based on such detrimental factors as uniqueness, individual strength, sharing, respect, transparency and integrity.</p>
<p>4.2 Performance measurement</p>	<p>Dr. Marlinda Abdul Malek</p>	<p>Need to ensure effective governance and efficient operation of the network. To ensure coherence across the network's components and activities. Effective management will protect the MyWP brand and safeguard MyWP as a neutral and inclusive platform. A key management tool is to measure how far MyWP is meeting its objectives and carrying out its work plans. This will directly influence MyWP's ability to obtain the resources it needs to achieve its goals.</p> <p>Performance measurement is aim to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • review MyWP's approach to performance management; • examine the differing approaches to monitoring and evaluation by drawing on MyWP's experiences and the current thinking in the development community; <p>and</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • considering how to measure performance and how to use this to report on outcomes from MyWP's work plans to achieve the objectives of the 2014/15 strategy. <p>MyWP need to better measure its performance and the performance of its networks. This is important for assessing impact and the value of MyWP's actions, for making MyWP more accountable to its users and donors, and for better understanding strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats.</p> <p>Performance indicators can be of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • process to monitor the implementation of actions; • outcome to monitor the direct results of actions; <p>and</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • impact to monitor progress towards achieving goals. <p>Requirements for an outcome evaluation :examples from the human rights, corporate social responsibility and environmental networks</p> <p>Actions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> We must promote our niche contribution more <p>We must promote MyWP as a <i>knowledge broker</i> for sharing experience and learning across and between all levels. It is important that we move on from the broad concept of IWRM to digging deeper to focus on the specific elements of IWRM (as outlined in the ToolBox) so that we can help to directly bring about positive change for local communities. The <i>partnership approach</i> must remain central to how we</p>

		<p>operate and we must continue to provide a neutral space for multi-stakeholder dialogue and for building consensus that is participatory and inclusive; but does not act as a brake on progress.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> We need to be clearer about our role Our primary role should be as a <i>facilitator</i>. We also have the potential to act as a <i>moderator</i> and <i>mediator</i> in disputes over water resources.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> We must respect and take advantage of the diversity in our organisation One of our major strengths is the <i>diversity</i> of interests and perspectives in our organisation and its networks. We need to constantly remind ourselves that IWRM is a <i>journey and not a destination</i>, and that people and countries are at different places along the path to better water management and development.</p> <p>-We need to make strategic choices This rising to prominence of water issues in the media and on political agendas has raised expectations for change. We need to recognise that we cannot do everything and need to manage the large demand for our services by focussing on priority areas.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> We need to improve the ways we communicate Networking is fundamentally about communication. Participants stressed the value of periodic face to face meetings to improve communication across our extensive networks. We also need to improve communication with network outsiders and especially alliance partners and those outside the normal water domain. Our regional and country partners need to be more adventurous to bring in more key stakeholders and not just be preaching to the converted.</p>
<p>4.3 Financial sustainability</p>	<p>Dr Jamie Chong</p>	<p>Dr Jamie Chong's initial proposal was for MyWP to be a tax exempted organization so that it can receive tax-free donations and/or contributions (both ways) to carry out its activities in IWRM. However, MyWP does not meet the criteria for approval under Subsection 44(6) of the Income Tax Act 1967. Therefore, the other proposals to obtain income and to ensure financial sustainability can include, but not be limited to, the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Grants from the Government, Public, Private or NGO sectors to conduct specialized studies / seminars / research, etc. MyWP Members to provide services in-kind or impose minimal fees. - Grants from national, regional and international organizations to carry out studies / seminars / research, etc. - Fees from sale of promotional materials. - Fees derived from seminars / courses / training etc organized

		<p>or co-organised by MyWP.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Fees from carrying out studies for the Government, Private sector or international organisations. Proposals from MyWP members. <p>MyWP to think of starting an accreditation scheme and charge for such services (eg. auditing) and certifications. Eg. MSO for CPESC and CESSWI.</p>
<p>4.4 Reducing MyWP's ecological footprint</p>	<p>ASPEC Sdn Bhd</p>	<p>Ecological footprint is a good measure of sustainability and can be applied in various situations. For an organization, the ecological footprint refers to the level of resource use that can best be maximized to reduce wastage and promote efficiency.</p> <p>For MyWP's daily workings the following are some suggestions that the committee members can deliberate and adopt:</p> <p><u>Resource Usage</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Prepare a green policy for the organization with goals to reduce ecological footprint. (b) Communication between members should be paperless as much as possible, circulation of reports and communicate should be through e-mails and not printed out unless necessary e.g. filing and record keeping. Printed materials to be double-sided to maximize paper use. (c) Avoid catering for meetings or stick to the minimum e.g. coffee/ tea to reduce food waste. Planning for meetings after lunch can ensure less need to cater for lunch or if food is to be served, RSVP among meeting attendees beforehand to obtain correct headcount would ensure less wastage. (d) When in need of catering, obtain services of caterers of food providers at the meeting venue to reduce need for transportation to and from the venue. (e) For meetings, the committee's previous suggestion to hold meetings via skype or teleconferencing should be studied and implemented in stages to reduce need to commute to the meeting venue. (f) Set benchmarks and KPIs to chart progress in ecological footprint reduction, prepare regular reports to communicate to all members and to obtain suggestions to improve performance. (g) Reduce water, energy and resource use in the office and day to day running of the organisation. (h) Avoid air travel as much as possible to reduce carbon footprint. For local meetings pick suitable venue within distance from all members to reduce travel needs. If carpool is feasible, adopt the practice. (i) Reduce meetings to the minimum or only when absolutely necessary, other times online discussions, message boards and circulation of information should be practised. Allow for certain decisions to be made online rather than requiring

		<p>quorum at a meeting.</p> <p><u>Event Hosting</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) As much as possible select contractors, services, vendors and businesses that practice some form of ecological footprint in their services. (b) Provide a green management plan to all event managers and participants to encourage green practices. (c) Choose venues that can be reached via public transport. For long events, accommodation should be at or nearby to the venue to reduce travelling needs. (d) Catering for event should as much as possible avoid the use of disposable packaging and utensils. Where possible, caterers which practice green initiatives should be used, else the organisers recommend practices that can be adopted as much as feasible to be complied by any parties wishing to provide catering services for the event. Use water jugs and glasses and avoid providing bottled water. (e) Notice to meeting attendees should include advice to reduce wastage such as to bring reusable food containers to pack away any uneaten food during the event for later consumption. (f) Avoid providing printouts for participants, presentation should only be through presentation and instead share files electronically at the event or upload for download online. (g) Events should provide facilities to sort trash such as multiple bins for recyclables to encourage recycling. (h) Invitations should be sent out electronically and not in physical form unless necessary. All correspondence should be done electronically as much as possible. (i) Reduce gift giving or goody bags to reduce wastage as much as feasible. Where possible, purchase goody bags from local manufacturers or by local communities. (j) Re-use décor and equipment from previous events.
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